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THE GEORGIA
GUARDSMAN

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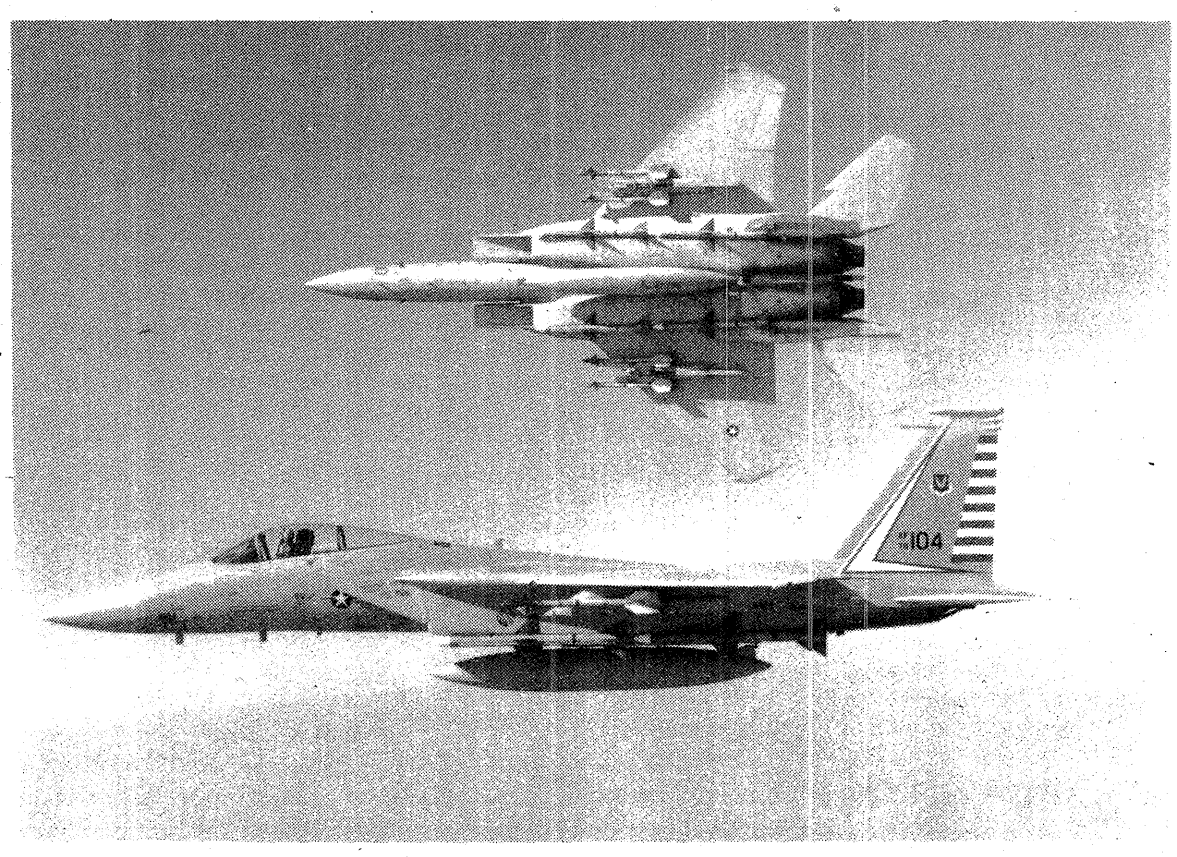
116th to trade Phantoms for F-15 Eagles



F-15s in Flight

The 116th Tactical Fighter Wing will convert to the high-tech, sleek F-15 Eagle fighter late next year.

The announcement was made by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., on Feb. 4, and was confirmed in a statement by Gov. Joe Frank Harris.

The 116th is slated to convert in fiscal year 1987 which begins October 1, 1986. Currently the 116th flies the F-4D Phantom jet.

With the coming of the Eagles, not only will the unit's aircraft change, but so will the mission. The two-man F-4 aircrews currently fly air-to-ground support. The high performance F-15 will change that — the single seat fighter means that the 116th will fly air-to-air interception and interdiction missions.

An air superiority aircraft, the F-15 costs approximately $21 million each. It can carry a wide assortment of armaments and can fly in excess of Mach 2.5.

Built by the McDonnell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis, Mo., the F-15 is much quieter and produces less engine exhaust than the F-4 Phantom.

The Dobbins AFB, Ga., based Wing will receive 24 of the high-performance fighters. The introduction of the F-15 will involve $9.2 million in federal funds for construction at Dobbins. Most of this will be for modernization of the existing hangar to include the avionics and armament sections and construction of a larger simulator room.

This is the third conversion for the 116th since 1979. The Wing converted to the F-4 Phantom in 1983 after flying the F-105 Thunderchief for three years.

Georgia is only the second state to have its Air National Guard equipped with F-15s. Louisiana will receive F-15s this year.

Ft. Irwin's NTC: '10 feet below Hell'

By Capt. John C. Whatley
Public Affairs Officer
48th Infantry Brigade, Georgia Army National Guard

Staff Sgt. Bo Lindsey of Greensboro points out an enemy target to Sgt. Edward Perteet and TOW-gunner Pfc. Richard Royal of Eatonton. Their Guard unit was the most recent Georgia unit to complete a 21-day rotation through the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif. (Photo by Capt. John C. Whatley, 48th Infantry Brigade PAO)

Most Georgia National Guard units spent their two-week annual training last year in the swamps of Fort Stewart, but members of the 1st Battalion 121st Infantry and a platoon of the 848th Engineer Company, spent theirs in the Mojave Desert at the National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin, Calif.

There were no California blondes, beaches or redwoods for these men. Their training was in the middle of the desert and their opponents were not their Active Army counterparts of the 24th Division. They were the heralded OPFOR (Opposing Force), a unit whose sole mission is to destroy any rotation unit using Soviet-like vehicles and Soviet tactics.

The biggest change for most of the men was the terrain. Instead of the pine thickets and swamps they were used to at Fort Stewart, the men found the deserts of California. Lt. Grover Adams of Perry's Company D described the desert terrain as "ungodly. It's 10 feet below hell." The desert of Fort Irwin is a "high desert", about a mile above sea level and several miles south of Death Valley.

"The terrain here at Fort Irwin is mighty rugged," said Sgt. 1st Class Delton D. Burham of Eastman's Company C. "I thought it'd be more flat." "I expected flat land," said Spec. 4 William Hood of Headquarters Company in Dublin, "and cactuses." But, unlike the deserts of the Southwest, the high desert has no majestic cacti, only scraggly creosote bushes and gray tumbleweeds.

"It's a lot different from Fort Stewart," said Spec 4 Darnell Thomas of Headquarters Company. "I've never seen terrain like this before," said Spec 4 Larry Clark of Perry's Company D, adding that he also found it "majestic."

The gently rolling desert terrain is broken by ridges and mountains composed of large and small boulders. "It's a country that doesn't allow you too many mistakes," said 1st Sgt. Dewey R. Hannon of Company A. "You move from desert almost instantly to mountains." The terrain had its effects on "flatlanders" from middle Georgia. Sgt. Dwight Inman of Eastman's Company C, for example, saw "more hills here than I've seen in my whole life." Sp4 J. B. Montford of Eastman's Company C called Fort Irwin "nothing but rocks."

The gravelly desert sand, easily

continued on page 2

Maple leaf features Ga. Phantoms

By Maj. Tommy Lynn
116th Tactical Fighter Wing

Eighty-eight members of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing at Dobbins AFB Ga joined with other Air Force personnel, British and Canadian flying forces in October to participate in the 2nd half of the Maple Flag XIV exercise held at Cold Lake CFB in Alberta, Canada.

More than 850 airmen participated in the four-week, simulated-combat exercise which was divided into two separate 15-day training sessions.

Located 180 miles northeast of Edmonton, Alberta, the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range is a 40-by-100 miles, heavily-wooded training complex.

A deployment to Cold Lake, Canada would naturally bring thoughts of barren northlands, frozen tundra and searching for long-forgotten articles of heavy winter clothing before traveling to such a place.

Such were the thoughts of the men and women of the 116th TFW as they prepared to leave for the Maple Flag exercise.

Upon their arrival at Cold Lake CFB, members of the 116th began making immediate preparations for the next day's arrival of the six F-4D aircraft flying non-stop from Dobbins During the mission to Canada the F-4Ds refueled in-flight several times.

Soon after arriving in northern Alberta the Georgia Guardsmen's previous fears of extreme cold and barren land were quickly dispelled. To their delight, they discovered (in this relatively remote area) a breathtaking panorama of nature's finest handiwork, pleasant Indian Summer temperatures, crystal clear blue Canadian skies, and the sincerity, warmth and hospitality of our Canadian neighbors.

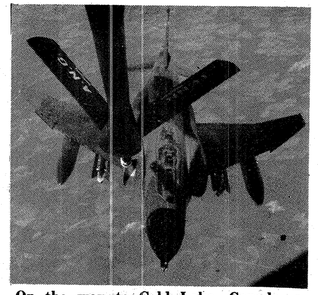
The Maple Flag exercise included participants from the United States, Canada and Europe. This combination of NATO forces flew a variety of aircraft simulating European combat scenarios. Two wartime scenarios with realistic taskings were presented to aircrews daily. Crewmembers were then required to plan, brief, fly and debrief each assigned mission.

Reconnaissance aircraft provided location of potential targets for destruction and damage reports after a strike. The AWACS aircraft provided information about the location of "enemy" air forces.

Aircraft participating in Maple Flag XIV included F-4Ds, F-15s, RF-4s, F-16s, F-4Es, F-5 Aggressors, CF-101s, CF-18s, CF-130s and NATO C-135 and AWACS.

The Georgia F-4Ds flew eight sorties per flying day during the entire two-week deployment. Maintenance and support personnel worked around the clock when necessary to maintain a high level of readiness required by the demanding scenarios.

Teamwork and performance of the 116th TFW in Maple Flag XIV were the result of outstanding training, pride and dedication shared by the Georgia Guardsmen in their mission and their state.



On the way to Cold Lake, Canada, a 116th F-4D is refueled by Tennessee Air National Guard's KC-135.

Then, with mixed emotions, the 116th TFW prepared to return home. All were homesick for Georgia, but all left Cold Lake with warm memories and the satisfaction of knowing that they had contributed significantly to the success of the exercise.

A high state of readiness was maintained thoughout the exercise and job skills were polished and professional. Maple Flag XIV had ended and the 116th TFW can again be proud of a job well done!

NTC

Continued from page 1

pulverized by tracked vehicles, quickly becomes a flour-like powder. The desert breezes, hardly noticeable at times, lift the powder in towering "dust devils" and thick clouds, or sometimes send the sand whipping along the valleys at 40 miles per hour.

"It was plenty dusty," claimed Burham. "You couldn't see when the wind blew." Sgt. Dwight Inman of Eastman's Company C noted "There was entirely too much dust, especially in the Dust Bowl."

Maj. Chuck Hawkins, the officer responsible for the training of the battalion, calls Fort Irwin "different. Compared to what we know at Fort Stewart, it's almost surrealistic. And this fort is so big that it swallows everything." Fort Irwin is approximately the size of Rhode Island.

Sgt. 1st Class Lavernon Dove of Fitzgerald's Company A was also "impressed with the vastness of this place." "It's very dangerous," advised Capt. Cornelious Stanley of Milledgeville's Det. 1 of Headquarters Company. "It's so easy to get lost."

"One thing's for sure," added Eastman's Staff Sgt. Milton Johnson, "you learn how to read a map and keep Tiefort Mountain in sight. At night we couldn't see at all."

"It's rough," said Spec 4 Dennis Buffin of Thomaston's Company B, "but I expected it to be worse than it was." Sgt. Wayne King of Perry's Company D, however, "knew what to expect because I'd been here with the Marine Corps. I just didn't know it'd get this cold." Temperatures in the desert fluctuated from 90's during the day to 30's at night, depending upon the winds.

Taylor promoted to Brigadier

Charles W. "Bill" Taylor Jr., commander of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing, Dobbins AFB, Ga., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Taylor has commanded the Wing since November 1983.

Taylor entered active duty in 1954 and joined the Georgia Air National Guard's 158th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Travis Field, Savannah, in 1955.

Among his awards and decorations are the Vietnam Service Medal; Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation with Palm; Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award; Georgia National Guard Service Medal and Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

A 1957 graduate of Clemson University, Taylor serves as vice president for operations with the J. C. Lewis Investment Co., of Savannah. He and his wife, Jane, reside in Savannah.

THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN

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Staff Sgt. John Wilkinson installs the 202nd EIS unit flag atop a 45-foot pole during the 1984 EIS "Shoot Out."

202nd takes 2nd place at 'Shoot-Out'

By Tech Sgt. Ronnie C. Carr
202nd EIS

Macon's 202nd Engineering Installation Squadron (EIS) captured second place honors at the AirForce-wide EIS "Shoot Out" at Tinker AFB, Okla. The competition brought teams from as far as Lindsey AS, Germany to Tinker to compete in the test of combat skills.

The scenario found the teams establishing air-to-ground communications by erecting and setting two 45-foot poles, trenching and cable splicing, working with aerial coaxial cable, and installing an antenna and a radio. When completed, the teams should have successfully been able to link A-10 close air support aircraft with an armor division.

Team members of the '84 Shoot-Out were Master Sergeants Peter Lauritsen, team chief, James Hunt; Phillip Stanford, John Tolbert; Tech Sergeants Douglas Brooks, Hoyet Brown, Harold Harper, Oscar Shealy; Staff Sergeants Robert Ferguson, Donald Lindsey, John Power, and John N. Wilkinson. The team mechanic was Staff Sgt. Ronnie Sanders.

The "Shoot Out" was won by the 220th EI Squadron from the Ohio Air National Guard. The win by the Ohio unit marked the third consecutive year that an Air National Guard unit has won the competition.

214th Field Artillery wins supply, administration award

Savannah's Service Battery, 2nd BN, 214th Field Artillery, Ga. Army National Guard has been awarded the Adjutant General's Trophy for Best Supply and Administration (for calendar year 1983).

The Inspection Team reported that the winning unit exceeded inspection standards and was superior to other units nominated for this award.

Annual Training 1985 Schedule

AT 85 SITE/DATE SCHEDULE GA ARNG

UNIT	AT DATES	AT SITE
HQ GA STARC (-)	Year Round	Year Round
Tng Site Det	Year Round	Ft Stewart, GA
124 PA Det	Year Round	Year Round
GMI (OCS/NCOS)	4-18 May 85	Ft Stewart, GA
265 EN GP	8-14 Jul 85	ODT Player Cell (15)
277 MAINT CO	20-28 Apr 85	ODT Player Cell (2)
122 RAOC	2-15 Mar 85	ODT Player Cell (20)
122 RAOC	8-15 Jun 85	ODT Player Cell (2)
1/122 IN BN	20 Apr - 4 May 85	Ft Stewart, GA
2/121 IN BN	18 Mar - 6 Apr 85	NTC
1st Plt 848 EN		
75 EN DET	6-20 Apr 85	Ft Stewart, GA
165 SUP CO	13-27 Jul 85	Ft Stewart, GA
348 CAV	10-24 Aug 85	Ft Stewart, GA
201 MAINT CO	9-23 Mar 85	Ft Benning, GA
122 RAOC	13-27 Jul 85	Cp Blanding, FL
82 MAINT CO	25 May - 8 Jun 85	Anniston AD, AL
HHS 151 MI BN	25 May - 8 Jun 85	Travis Fld, GA
CO A 158 MI BN	25 May - 8 Jun 85	Travis Fld, GA
Co A 151 MI BN	7-21 Sep 85	Dobbins AFB, GA
1160 TC CO	20 Apr - 4 May 85	Catoosa Range GA
HQ TRP CMD HHD 170 MP BN 178 MP CO 190 MP CO 138 MED CO HHD 110 MAINT BN 1177 TC CO 118 FA BDE 1/214 FA BN 2/214 FA BN 166 MAINT CO 265 EN GP 560 EN BN 878 EN BN 1148 TC CO 116th AG BAND	15-29 Jun 85	Ft Stewart, GA
48 IN BDE (M) HC 48 IN BDE 848 EN CO (-) 48 Sig Plt 148 Spt Bn 1/230 FA BN (-) 1/108 AR BN 1/121 IN BN	27 Jul - 10 Aug 85	Ft Stewart, GA
277 Maint Co	7-21 Sep 85	Ft Stewart, GA

Air Guardsmen explore mystery of Soviet Union

By Capt. Ken Baldowski

...Soviet schoolchildren begin formal communist indoctrination at the age of three;

...Only 7 percent of the Soviet people are communists;

...The Soviet Constitution is very similar to that of the U.S.;

...Although the visible Soviet economy is laboring under bureaucratic bottlenecks and shortages, the blackmarket is thriving;

...Alcoholism is one of the most pressing problems in Russia.

These revealing facts about America's foremost adversary were explored by Senior Master Sgt. Jack E. Richards when he recently attended the Soviet Military Affairs School at Bolling AFB, Washington D.C.

Richards, senior Air National Guard enlisted advisor, attended the one week course which delved into the strengths and weaknesses, fears and misconceptions, and the party doctrine and government of the Soviet Union. More than 80 persons of all ranks from all services listened to Soviet specialists, "Kremlin-Watchers" and Russian defectors cast light on the mysteries of this superpower.

Richards confessed his previous concept of the Soviet Union was that of an extremely powerful and threatening adversary dominated by the images of Stalin, Kruschev and Brezhnev.

"What is revealing," according to Richards, "is that behind the Communist facade is a country wrestling with enormous and threatening problems."

Yet Russian people are historically a very proud and courageous people as evidenced in the stories of the siege of Moscow and Leningrad during the Nazi invasions of WWII.

Lecturers knowledgeable about Soviet society told class members that the doctrines of communism and party authority are introduced at the age of six. Children 8 to 12 join government clubs and actually receive military training. Older youngsters augment the nation's reserve forces. Thus children are tapped at an early age to receive advanced Communist indoctrination and training.

"The Soviet Constitution surprisingly contains some of the same freedoms as ours" notes Richards. Trial-by-jury is guaranteed, but ultimate guilt or innocence is reserved for the Party's discretion. Religion is guaranteed in the Soviet Constitution, but to practice it in one's home is contrary to party guidelines and punishable by imprisonment.

"One out of four persons is an informant and it is not uncommon that family members inform on one another if a Communist directive is not observed," Richards reports.

Richards said that his image of the Soviet Union has been greatly altered by the course. "Although my suspicions of the Soviets are unchanged, now I more readily understand the conditions which have influenced some of their actions."

'Because we care'

Guardsmen bring joy to disabled children

A grizzled sergeant major and another soldier once a year trade their BDUs for uniforms of a different kind to bring joy to students at a school for the developmentally disabled.

Sgt. Maj. Robert Little, of Decatur, command sergeant major for Troop Command of the Georgia Army National Guard, and Spec.5 Carl Hiller, medical assistant with the 138th Medical Company of Atlanta, have become fixtures during the Christmas holidays for the children at the Hi Hope Center in Lawrenceville.

Each year the two don costumes--Little as Santa Claus and Hiller as Elf a bushy-headed clown--entertain the handicapped children at the center. At their own expense, the two purchase small gifts and candy, which they hand out during the visits.

"Some of the kids are severely retarded," Little said. "But they know and realize that Santa Claus is visiting them."

Christmas 1984 was the fifth year that Little and Hiller have dressed and entertained the Hi Hope children.

"It's very rewarding to me and the people at Hi Hope really seem to appreciate our time," Little said.

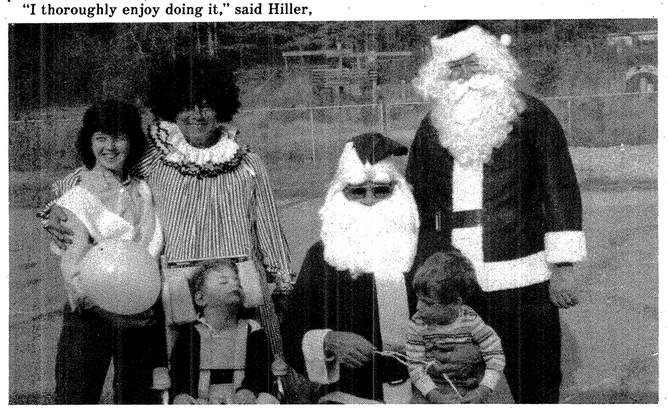
"I thoroughly enjoy doing it," said Hiller, who lives in Loganville. "The kids there believe in Santa and they are so nice to do this for."

"Little makes the most wonderful Santa," said Arline Postal, volunteer coordinator and operator of the center's country store. "He's the only one we've ever had who didn't scare the kids. And the Elf, which is what the children have named Mr. Hiller's clown character, works really well with the Santa. The kids really seem to understand them."

The Hi Hope Center provides training and day care for developmentally disabled children from ages 3 months to six years and for adults 18 and over. Although there is a small paid staff, most help is provided by local volunteers. Funding is split between the state, local and federal governments and from private donations.

Both Little and Hiller believe the National Guard could build its image by doing similar volunteer projects in each unit's community.

"I'd like to do something like this at Christmas with the families to get them more involved in the Guard," Hiller said. "Sergeant Major Little and I do it at Hi Hope because we want to, and because we care."



Command Sgt. Maj. Robert Little, kneeling, and Spec.5 Carl Hiller, in clown costume, pose with members of the staff and children at Hi Hope Center. Standing Santa unidentified.

TLAT Unit wins 'Reckord' trophy

Lt. Col. William J. Bricker of the 122nd Infantry (TLAT) proudly displays the Milton A. Reckord Trophy for "Army Readiness & Mobilization, Region IV Second U.S. Army presented by Maj. Gen. Herbert R. Temple Jr., director of the Army National Guard.

The award was presented during ceremonies in New York City at the 106th General Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States. The award recognizes outstanding battalions in the Army National Guard and is named in honor of Major General Milton A. Reckord, the long time Adjutant General of Maryland and Provost Marshall of the European Theatre of Operations. This is the first time the 122 Infantry (TLAT) has won this prestigious award.

82nd wins 'Best Mess'

Toccoa's 82nd Maintenance Company, Ga. Army National Guard, has been named winner of the Guard's "Best Mess" award for the 1983 training year.

"Mess" is the Army's name for dining facility operations.

Competition for the award included all units nominated by the major commanders, and selection was based on evaluations conducted by the Mess Evaluation Team, HQ GA STARC.

202nd team aids stricken man; saves life

By Tech. Sgt. Ronnie C. Carr
202 EIS
Georgia Air National Guard

While en route to a temporary assignment in Florida five members of Macon's 202nd Engineering Installation Squadron, Georgia Air National Guard, helped save the life of a LaGrange, Ga., man who had apparently suffered a heart attack.

The incident occurred as the five Guardsmen were at a Welcome Station near Jennings, Fla. They had just entered the building when a man ran in to tell Ms. Barbara Blair, an employee of the center, that a motorist had just passed out in the parking lot.

Rushing to where the man lay unconscious on the hot pavement, the Guardsmen discovered that the victim's breathing and pulse had stopped. Responding quickly, Staff Sgt. Paul Graupp began giving chest compressions while an unidentified registered nurse gave mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

The other Guardsmen rendered aid by fanning and cooling the victim, directing traffic, and verifying that an ambulance and hospital had been notified and were responding. They also constructed a cover to shade the victim from the intense heat and sun.

About 20 minutes later, emergency medical technicians from nearby Hamilton County Hospital arrived and transported the man to the hospital. The victim, later identified as Manuel Semoneit, was eventually discharged from a hospital in Jasper, Fla.

Staff Sgt. Graupp said that he was "very grateful that he had learned CPR at his Guard unit, and as a result, was able to help during the emergency."

"It was the quick response and actions of the entire team of Guardsmen and the RN that saved the man's life," he added.

The accompanying Guardsmen were Technical Sergeants Donald Keene, Hoyt Schofill, Raymond Roberts and Staff Sgt. Charles Hollingsworth.

Commenting on the incident, Lt. Col. William F. Kelsay, commander of the 202nd EIS, said "CPR is a small part of the overall training program which our women and men are required to learn in order to become proficient. I am proud of the performance of the team and most of all the saving of a life."

Welcome Center employee Barbara Blair said that "It was a life or death situation and the man would probably have died. I'm certainly glad the Guard was there to help."

Staff Sgt. Harvey Kimbrell of Smyrna, a member of Detachment 1 of the 82nd Maintenance Company, Georgia National Guard, stands out in his 'kitchen whites' as he serves soldiers in the mess line. (Photo by 124th PAD)

Feeding an army is food for thought in Lavonia

At 8:30 on Saturday morning, Harvey Kimbrell of Smyrna and Terry L. Smith of Toccoa pick up a shopping cart in a Lavonia, Ga., supermarket and fill it with $150 worth of groceries.

Two meals later it's all gone.

It's not inflation or the high cost of groceries that eats up their food dollars. It's the 85 men and women of the Georgia Army National Guard's Detachment 1 of the 82nd Maintenance Co. in Lavonia. Kimbrell's and Smith's Saturday morning supermarket purchases are literally to feed an Army.

Kimbrell, a Staff Sergeant, and Smith, a Specialist Fifth Class, both of whom are machinists at Lockheed-Georgia in Marietta, join Staff Sgt. William D. Cole of Carnesville, the first cook, in preparing the weekend meals served at the armory. The food is purchased locally because Lavonia is more than 50 miles from a food supply center.

By 9:30 a.m., they return from the supermarket and begin preparing the noon meal. Staff Sgt. Kimbrell could fix a meal for 200 people all by himself if he wanted to," says his assistant cook, Pfc Barry Thurmond of Red Hill with admiration.

"I could if I needed to," Kimbrell replies.

"And it'd be good, too," says Sgt. Robet R. Morgan of Carnesville as he moves through the chow line. His tray is heaped with the day's lunch: Swedish meatballs, buttered noodles, English peas, tossed salad, fruit and cookies.

"He can do anything you want him to do with food," says Sgt. Levis Whitfiels, while passing through the line. "You just tell him what you want and get out of the way. He's the best cook we've ever had."

Kimbrell, who has been cooking "off and on" for soldiers since 1955, says military food preparation is a team effort. "I usually cook the meats, but we all work together. It doesn't matter to me what I do in the kitchen. I like it all."

The obvious question arises. Do National Guard cooks cook at home?

"A lot of times I do," says Kimbrell. "I usually cook all the holiday meals."

"Very little," says Cole, a military cook for 24 years. "My wife won't let me make a mess in her kitchen. Besides, I couldn't cook for just two or three people."

Here's drill pay figures for '85

Commissioned officers

PAY GRADE	UNDER 2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
O-8	542.60	558.84	572.12	572.12	572.12	614.76	614.76	643.80	643.80	670.60	699.72	726.56	755.68	755.68
O-7	450.88	481.52	481.52	481.52	503.08	503.08	532.28	532.28	558.84	614.76	657.00	657.00	657.00	657.00
O-6	334.16	367.16	391.20	391.20	391.20	391.20	391.20	391.20	404.48	468.44	492.40	503.08	532.28	577.28
O-5	267.28	313.88	335.52	335.52	335.52	335.52	345.72	364.28	388.68	417.76	441.76	455.12	471.00	471.00
O-4	225.28	274.32	292.64	292.64	298.04	311.24	332.44	351.16	367.16	383.28	393.88	393.88	393.88	393.88
O-3	209.36	234.04	250.20	276.84	290.08	300.56	316.76	332.44	340.64	340.64	340.64	340.64	340.64	340.64
O-2	182.56	199.36	239.48	247.56	252.76	252.76	252.76	252.76	252.76	252.76	252.76	252.76	252.76	252.76
O-1	158.48	165.00	199.36	199.36	199.36	199.36	199.36	199.36	199.36	199.36	199.36	199.37	199.36	199.36

Commissioned officers with over four years active duty as an enlisted member or warrant officer

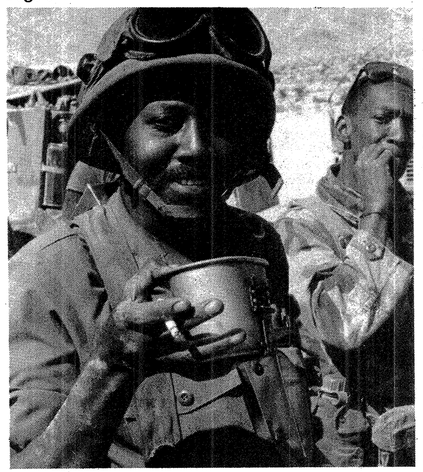
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	276.84	290.08	300.56	316.76	332.44	345.72	345.72	345.72	345.72	345.72	345.72
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.56	252.76	260.76	274.32	284.80	292.64	292.64	292.64	292.64	292.64	292.64
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.36	212.96	220.80	228.80	236.76	247.56	247.56	247.56	247.56	247.56	247.56

Warrant officers

W-4	213.28	228.80	228.80	234.04	244.68	255.48	266.20	284.80	298.04	308.52	316.76	327.00	337.96	364.28
W-3	193.84	210.28	210.28	212.96	215.48	231.24	244.68	252.76	260.76	268.56	276.84	287.60	298.04	308.52
W-2	169.80	183.68	183.68	189.04	199.36	210.28	218.24	226.24	234.04	242.24	250.20	258.12	268.56	268.56
W-1	141.48	162.20	162.20	175.72	183.68	191.56	199.36	207.64	215.48	223.44	231.24	239.48	239.48	239.48

Enlisted members

E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	248.08	253.72	259.44	265.40	271.32	276.60	291.16	319.44
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.08	214.00	219.60	225.36	231.28	236.64	242.44	256.68	285.32
E-7	145.28	156.80	162.64	168.32	174.08	179.60	185.36	191.12	199.76	205.44	211.20	213.96	228.32	256.68
E-6	124.96	136.24	141.92	147.96	153.44	159.04	164.88	173.36	178.80	184.56	187.36	187.36	187.36	187.36
E-5	109.68	119.40	125.16	130.64	139.20	144.84	150.64	156.16	159.04	159.04	159.04	159.04	159.04	159.04
E-4	102.32	108.04	114.36	123.28	128.12	128.12	128.12	128.12	128.12	128.12	128.12	128.12	128.12	128.12
E-3	96.40	101.64	105.76	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96	109.96
E-2	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72	92.72
E-1)>4	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72	82.72
E-1(4	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48



Staff Sgt. Billy Boston enjoys a canteen cup of iced tea and a quick smoke in the desert at Fort Irwin, Calif.
(Photo by Capt. John C. Whatley, 48th Infantry Brigade PAO)

Dining hall a popular place at NTC

FORT IRWIN -- They served million-dollar meals to the 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry during its rotation through the National Training Center. At least that's what it cost to feed a hungry bunch of Georgia Guardsmen.

What does it take to feed a battalion for 22 days? "We get our supplies by the ton," said Sgt. 1st Class Emory Hatcher of Hawkinsville, a shift supervisor in the consolidated mess hall. The idea of a consolidated mess hall is new to the National Guard, since meals are usually served at the armory level. Some people like the consolidated mess idea, others, like Sgt. 1st Class Donald Mercer of Eastman, don't.

"I prefer serving our own people," said Mercer, a World War II veteran with 27 years in the Guard. "They like to see us on the mess truck. With this consolidated system everything is in one pile. You cook it in one pile. Then you have to break it down by companies. One round can wipe out the entire battalion mess."

The battalion mess fed by shifts as long as the battalion stayed in the Dust Bowl, the area on post where they initially pitched their tents. "It ain't the cooking that's the problem," Hatcher continued, "it's the serving. It takes us over an hour to serve using two lines."

"Yeah," added Spec. 4 Mozell Wright of Perry, "the easiest part's the cooking."

The "easy part" began at midnight when the first shift started. "We had breakfast ready by 5:30 and then served for two hours," said Hatcher. Then that shift washed up and the next shift started work.

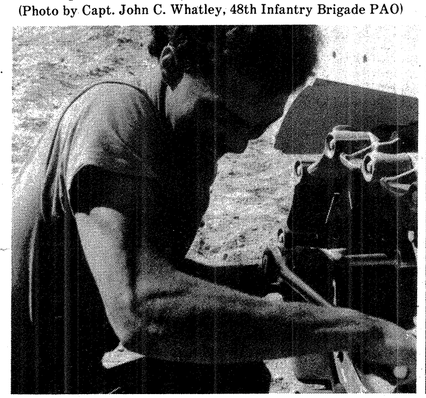
"Tonight we'll grill 725 steaks for the battalion," he added. Along with that they cooked 622 pounds of potatoes and 30 gallons of corn, made 30 gallons of salad, and served 75 loaves of bread. And dessert.

Dessert was blueberry cobbler. "That's 27 cans of blueberries, 15 pounds of flour and 5 pounds of sugar," said Hatcher. "Or 9 cans and the crust for each pie," said Spec. 5 Eugene McLeroy of Eatonton. "That's a big pie."

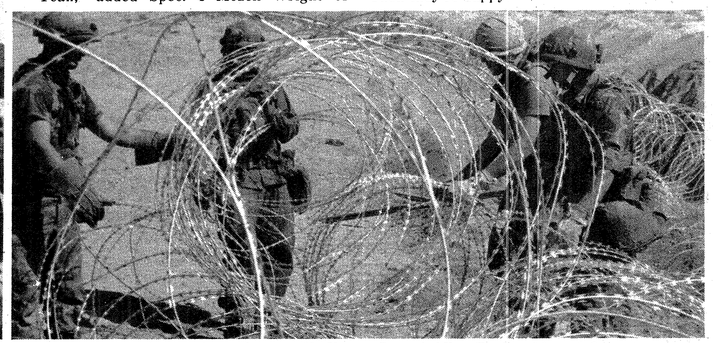
On post is easy compared to field duty. "We cook all night," Wright said. "Then we have to put it on the trucks and take it out to the field and serve it. There's a lot of work involved in all this. I think I got about two hours sleep last time."

"We don't want praise," Mercer contends. "When you've done a good meal and can look out and see everyone eating and enjoying it, that's satisfaction."

That, according to Hatcher, makes it all worthwhile. "Our first priority is to feed the men. Then they're happy."



Spec 4 Chris Gala of Milledgeville torques down on the track of an armored personnel carrier.



Lannie Myers, Sgt. 1st Class Chester H. Yawn, Spec 4 Allen B. Arnold, and Spec 4 Michael Youngblood of 848th Engineers string concertina wire.

Dublin's Shepard saves lives

By Capt. John C. Whatley
48th Infantry Brigade
Public Affairs Officer

FORT IRWIN -- "What happened to them?" is the way Chief Warrant Officer 1 Eddie Shepard, a physician's assistant with Headquarters and Headquarters Company in Dublin, greets units moving into his field position. After he hears the answer, his next question is, "Simulated?"

Shepard runs the battalion aid station for the 1st Battalion 121st Infantry. He always asks the second question because "we deal with real casualties in the field—third degree burns, broken bones, heat exhaustion. Real injuries we treat immediately. The other are MILES casualties and we go by the game."

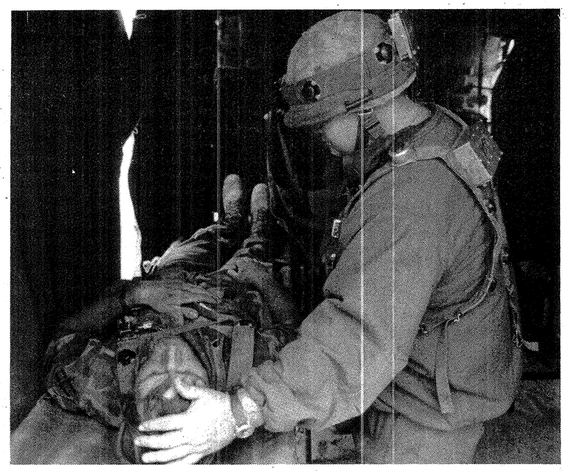
Under the MILES concept of training, all injuries are simulated. The "casualty" is issued a card before the battle which will tell the medic how badly injured he is if he becomes a MILES casualty in battle. The medic must then act accordingly. If not quickly treated, some casualties will "die".

"There are medics with each element," said Shepard. "They see the casualty first. They can medivac them or send them to us in triage. It's their option."

Shepard discussed the four types of casualties his unit treats. "First are the expectant casualties, those we expect to die soon. Then come the delay casualties, those which will probably die within 30 minutes if we don't treat them. Next are the immediate casualties, those we must treat immediately. Finally are the minimum casualties, those of a first aid type. More than likely these last will go back to duty."

"And we're only five or six kilometers from the front lines," Shepard pointed out. "And we're open 24 hours a day, seven days a week...

"Hey! What happened to those people?" "Simulated? Good. Bring them on in here." And the work continues.



CWO 1 Eddie Shepard treats "wounded" in field.

151st MI NCO saves lives in two ways

Keeping flight instruments aboard airliners in top working order is a task that can save many lives. So can training soldiers to withstand attack by nuclear, biological and chemical agents.

Staff Sgt. Alfonzo Zeigler does both.

In civilian life Zeigler, a member of the 151st Military Intelligence unit of the Georgia Army National Guard, services complex avionics equipment used in cockpits of huge aircraft. But once a month he puts his talents to a different test as nuclear, chemical and biological (NBC) NCO with his unit.

Zeigler, employed by Barfield Instrument Co. of East Point, travels from his home in south DeKalb County to drill with his unit, based at Dobbins AFB. A graduate of the Spartan School of Aeronautics in Tulsa, Okla., he is responsible for all NBC training and equipment for the 151st.

Guard units are required to be versed in survival techniques and procedures in the event of attack by forces using NBC agents. The soldiers must be trained in what types of protective clothing to wear, how to wear it and how to maintain it.

That's where Zeigler's knowledge & skills come in.

"I give training classes to the men on NBC preparation, the different classes of protection," he said. "Most of my time is spent on NBC readiness. It's a full-time job during monthly drills."

Zeigler has been involved in NBC training since he was a paratrooper in the regular army. His three-year hitch included a tour in Vietnam. He was also battalion NBC NCO for his unit. When he later joined the Guard-- he's been a member for 10 years-- he was an avionics technician with the 151st, which flies the sophisticated OV-1 Mohawk surveillance aircraft.

Staff Sgt. Alfonzo Zeigler checks protective masks as part of his job as NBC NCO for the 151st Military Intelligence unit.

Zeigler's wife, Mary, is head of the English department at Morris Brown College and last year received her doctorate in English from the University of Georgia. Her dissertation was on the dialects of middle Georgia.

Why would a guy with such a successful civilian life spend 10 years in the National Guard? "I really like the guard," he said. "What I really like about it is the different types of people I meet, from all walks of life-- farmers, doctors, lawyers."

848th engineers 'dig, crawl, build'

FORT IRWIN, CALIFORNIA -- "When the 1st Battalion 121st Infantry goes home, they don't have to come back," said Sgt. 1st Class James Dennis of Douglas, Ga. "But we do. We send a platoon with every maneuver battalion."

Dennis' company, the 848th Engineer Company from Douglas, is part of Georgia's 48th Infantry Brigade, the roundout brigade to the Active Army's 24th Infantry Brigade.

"On a smaller scale," Dennis continued, "we do more than any other unit here."

The 848th Engineers' platoon is attached to the 24th Division's 3rd Engineers. Yet their mission, while attached to the Active Army company, is still to support the 1st Battalion 121st Infantry.

"We dig tank ditches, blow road craters, build obstacles, and lay mine fields," said Sgt. 1st Class Jimmy Miller. "Our mission is combat engineers."

The difference between combat engineers and construction engineers is mission. "We low crawl, get muddy and dirty, carry weapons--the word is 'abused'," said Sgt. Jerry "Pud" Bryant of Douglas. "Once we do all that, we're combat engineers." The real difference is that the 848th "deals with obstacles. Construction engineers build things," Bryant noted.

"But we slow down the enemy and give 'em trouble coming down the road," said Staff Sgt. Wendell Troupe. "We like living dangerously."

Chief Warrant Officer 2 Howard Cather of the 3rd Engineers evaluates the 848th when it trains at Fort Stewart, Ga. "They just like to go out and do their job. They're better than most of the other Guard units I've evaluated."

"This job also ties in with our civilian jobs," noted Staff Sgt. "Red" Moore, a 17-year veteran of the unit. "I love it. I'm hard core."

Like most Guard units in the United States, the 848th trains only 39 days a year while working a 40-hour workweek for a civilian employer. Most of the members of the unit have the same attitude as Spec 4 Terry Ott of Douglas: "I love it. I'm proud to be a part of the 848th Engineers."

Edmonds practices what he preaches

By Capt. John C. Whatley
48th Inf. Brigade Public Affairs Officer

FORT IRWIN -- "God bless you, son," said James Edmonds, handing a troop a handful of candy. "Have a good day now."

Turning to the mass of Georgia National Guard troops assembling for training at Fort Irwin, California's National Training Center, he shouted, "Get a post card here. You better write your loved ones at home or they won't be loved ones when you get back."

Besides being pastor at the Roberta Baptist Church in Roberta, Ga. Edmonds is also chaplain to the 1st Battalion 121st Infantry. When the troops flew to California for a rotation with the 24th Division, Edmonds was there handing out over 700 bags of candy for the troops to eat on the plane ride.

"My wife and I spent a couple of weeks putting together over 900 bags of candy," he said. "Anything I can do to make this trip easier I do."

The chaplains of the 48th Infantry Brigade were recently assigned to specific battalions of the Brigade. Edmonds was assigned to the 1st Battalion.

"I have spiritual and religious charge of the battalion," he explained. "The effectiveness and following of the religious services in the National Guard is based upon what we do." Edmonds is especially proud of his battalion. "Out of the four battalions here for this rotation," he said, "only 60 men showed up for the first religious services. Some 49 of them were from the National Guard."

"I get out to the units when they're in the field here as much as possible," Edmonds continued. "But usually I stay with the medics. I'm licensed by the State of Georgia as a volunteer medical technician." During drill periods at home station, he rotates among the seven companies or detachments which make up the 1st Battalion.

Chaplains are noncombatants, so it was a surprise to hear Edmonds admit to being a "combat chaplain".

122nd RAOC keeps support coming to front

By Sgt. Elliott Minor

During the next war, cooks, supply specialists and other support troops may find themselves fighting just as intensely as their front-line buddies.

"If they're not prepared, they're going to die," said Maj. Otis Thompson of the Georgia National Guard's 122nd Rear Area Operations Center, based in Decatur.

The 122nd is among 18 ROAC units–all in the National Guard–that would take charge of rear areas during combat operations.

The Army began organizing such units a decade ago to insure that soldiers who normally work in rear areas are prepared to fight if attacked. Support troops are trained in technical and logistical specialties, rather than in combat jobs.

The Soviets favor a massive frontal assault with tanks, artillery and mechanized infantry. But they also are likely to drop airborne and other special troops deep into rear areas to disrupt supply lines and capture key targets, such as ammo dumps.

The RAOC personnel are trained to conduct vulnerability assessments to detect weak links in the rear area defense. They also would coordinate repairs on damaged structures, such as bridges and rail lines, to keep supplies moving toward the front.

Should an attack occur behind friendly lines, RAOCs would muster all available troops to mount a defense.

"The American combat soldier on the front line, we feel, is able to defeat the enemy as long as he has the beans and the bullets," said Maj. Richard Sabo, the 122nd's executive officer.

Noting that Warsaw Pact doctrine calls for widespread disruptions behind the lines, Sabo said the 122nd's mission is to insure such activity is unsuccessful.

"We're a nerve center for everything that's going on in the rear area, and we also keep an eye on the main battle," said the Greenville, S.C. native.

Because of its unique mission, the 122nd has 26 MOS specialties, ranging from intelligence analysts to radio operators, spread among its 80 enlisted people. The expertise of its 22 officers is equally varied.

"We have every single type of combat and combat support officer in this unit," explained Capt. John Worrall, the unit's company commander. "All of those skills are required in helping to repel a battle in the rear."

Because of its special mission, the 122nd works closely with the U.S. 7th Corps, its capstone unit in Germany. Members have traveled to that country three times since 1977 for exercises, and they're scheduled to return at least twice.

"It's a popular unit to get into because you really get to see the world," Worrall said of the unit which attracts Guardsmen and women from as far away as Rome in the northwestern part of the state and Marshallville in Middle Georgia.

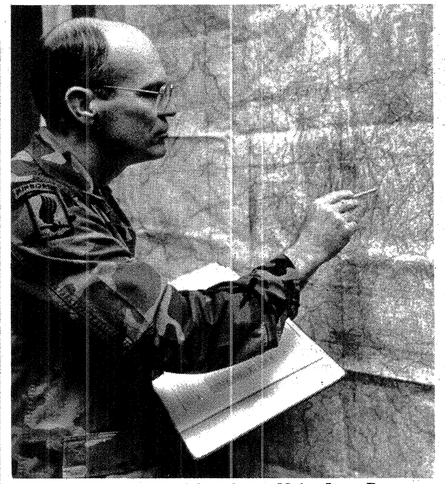
1st Sgt. Armond Law, whose military career spans nearly 35 years, described the 122nd as a tightly-knit group that includes lawyers, a chiropractor, an IRS employee and farmers.

"You've got just about every walk of life in here," said the retired Macon County farmer. "We can show just how vulnerable units are - how one little bomb or shell could annihilate them."

Thompson, a project engineer from Duluth, is the 122nd's area damage control commander. He would insure the prompt repair of vital structures and, if necessary, find alternate routes for supplies and reinforcements.

Thompson said the 122nd has liaison teams that would work with support units in preparing them to defend against an attack.

"It only becomes a necessary thing in the case of war," noted Worrall. "But if a war comes, then of course we go."



Georgia Army National Guardsman Major Jesse Dumas, of Forsyth, plots locations on a map of Germany in preparation for his unit's training exercise there in March. Dumas is a member of the 122nd Rear Area Operations Center headquartered in Lawrenceville. (Photo by Jerry DeAvila, 124th PAD)

1st Sgt. Armond Law (left) of Marshallville and Lt. Howard Brandon (right) of Centerville, review German traffic signs in preparation for an upcoming deployment. The Georgia Army National Guard Unit is headquartered in Lawrenceville. (Photo by Jerry DeAvila, 124th PAD)

Brig. Gen. Berry retires; receives Legion of Merit

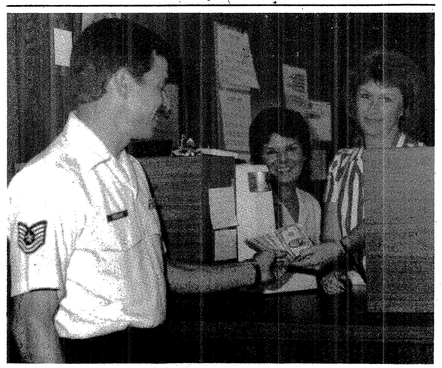
Brig. Gen. William M. Berry Jr., deputy Chief of Staff, headquarters Georgia Air National Guard, retired from National Guard service with the presentation of the nation's second highest award for meritorious service, the Legion of Merit, during a ceremony at Dobbins AFB, Ga.

The Legion of Merit was presented by Maj. Gen. Joesph W. Griffin, the Adjutant General of Georgia. In a citation accompanying the award, Gen. Berry was honored for "exceptionally and meritorious conduct" and "outstanding service to the United States."

Gen. Berry's career spanned more than 30 years of service. Following five years of active duty as a pilot, Berry joined the 158th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Savannah. Following service as the state flying safety officer and group staff officer, Berry was named commander of the 116th Tactical Fighter Group and, later, the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing and promoted to brigadier general.

He assumed the duties of deputy chief of staff for the Georgia Air National Guard late in 1977.

In his civilian occupation, Berry is currently acting manager, flight standards division for the Federal Aviation Administration, southeastern region.



Suggestion Pays

Tech. Sgt. Bobby D. Freeland of the 116th Tactical Fighter Wing, accepts money awarded to him for a suggestion submitted and adopted by the U.S. Air Force. Freeland's award of $5,000 is largest single award by either the Georgia Army or Air National Guard. Freeland developed a major accident response overlay for grid maps used by response teams. He and his wife, Jean, reside in Paulding County.

High Court admits Georgia JAGS

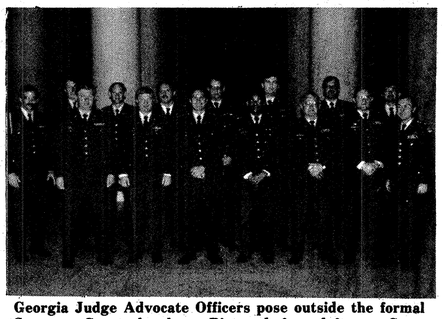
The Georgia Army Guard's Judge Advocate section has become the first in the nation to have its 15 members admitted to the United States Court of Military Appeals (COMA) and the United States Supreme Court. This means that each member may now argue cases in either the COMA or the Supreme Court.

Col. Mitchel P. House Jr., state Judge Advocate, noted that "the Court of Military Appeals occupies a unique position in reviewing military justice issues. It is essential to the performance of our mission that our judge advocates be admitted to practice. To be admitted is an honor and a privilege for us."

Prior to admission as a section, House said, some members of the section had been members of either the COMA, or the Supreme Court.

Formally admitted to practice before the COMA were Maj. Byron T. Cook Jr., of Athens, Capt. Bryant Culpepper of Fort Valley, Maj. James Deichert, and Capt. John Turner, both of Atlanta; Maj. Ashley Hawkins and Maj. Kenneth Waldrep of Forsyth and Col. Mitchel P. House, Capt. John Lynch, Capt. Dan Pelletier and Maj. Robert Sikes all of Macon. Others admitted to the COMA included Maj. James Thomas of Augusta and Maj. Robert Wommack of Tennille.

On a motion by Maj. Cook before Chief Justice Warren Burger, Capt. Culpepper, Maj. Hawkins, Col. House, Maj. Sikes, Maj. Thomas, Capt. Turner, Maj. Waldrep, Maj. Wommack, and Capt. Lynch were admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court. Other Georgia judge advocates admitted to practice before the Court were Maj. William Doll and Maj. Norman Zoller, both of Atlanta.



Georgia Judge Advocate Officers pose outside the formal Supreme Court chambers. Pictured, from left, are Capt. Lynch, Maj. Doll, Maj. Wommack, Capt. Culpepper, Maj. Waldrep, Maj. Deichert, Maj. Sikes, Maj. Hawkins, Capt. Turner, Capt. Pelletier, Col. House, Maj. Thomas, Capt. Bridgers, Maj. Cook, and Maj. Zoller.

Enlisted Association promotes Professionalism, Strong National Security

"The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of Georgia (EANGGA) is an organization of men and women who care about the National Guard," states Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Griffin, the Adjutant General, and also a member of the Association.

"The principal goals of EANGGA are to promote a strong national security and professionalism among all enlisted personnel," Griffin said, "And I strongly encourage all Guardsmen to support and join this outstanding organization."

Chief Master Sgt. Larry Cannon, association president, reports that there are presently more than 1,700 members of EANGGA, and the Association provides a variety of benefits and services.

"A non-profit organization, EANGGA gives enlisted personnel a more active voice in policies and legislation affecting the National Guard," Cannon said. "Its members are kept well-informed on matters concerning the enlisted force – such as bills in Congress which may have an impact on the military," he added.

Members are eligible for group life and automobile insurance. And they receive "The New Patriot," the association's quarterly magazine which features stories on individual Guard units as well as changes, reorganization and developments within the Guard.

Annual membership dues in EANGGA are $10. For more information write the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of Georgia, P.O. Box 17723, Atlanta, GA 30316-0965.

EANGGA Members are presently distributing full-color patriotic flag posters as shown above to schools, businesses and other organizations that request them. Copies are free and may be obtained by writing the association in Atlanta.

Georgia Guardsmen train for advent of war in Europe

Videogame enthusiasts enjoy the thrill of piloting simulated aircraft against imaginary enemy aircraft and targets in the videogame called "Fighter Attact". The stakes are minor and the results are in the name of fun.

However, a far more serious program of air strategy against perceived enemy targets, utilizing actual weapon systems and ordnances in real battlefield scenarios is being conducted regularly as part of the Combined Air Warfare Course of the Air War College at Maxwell AFB.

Two Georgia Air National Guard officers recently were selected to attend the two-week course for Reserve and Air National Guard officers. Col. Roy J. Yelton, Director of Logistics, Headquarters, Georgia Air National Guard and Col. Charles W. Taylor, wing commander of the 116th TFW were among 27 students selected for the extensive Air Warfare training.

Following a week of extensive background analysis of air doctrine and strategy, students of the Theater War Exercise began planning for actual conflict which would occur within a European military environment. The capabilities, skill and military training of the combined NATO forces were pitted against the perceived capabilities, strategies and doctrine of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet forces. Opposing strategies were played out in a limited confrontation that was fought within the intricate circuits and memory of the computer.

Winter Storms - you can survive them!

By Terry Smith

Severe winter storms of heavy snowfall, sleet, freezing rain, or combinations of these, all share a common threat — they often immobilize entire cities and rural communities and can isolate and kill persons and livestock in a matter of hours.

Ice accumulation is one of the greatest cripplers and most deadly hazards of winter storms. Especially when accompanied by high winds, ice storms can devastate trees and transmission lines. Sidewalks, streets and highways become extremely hazardous when coated with ice. In fact, more than 85 percent of ice-storm deaths are traffic related.

While Georgia is located in a more moderate climate area of the country, it is still very important to be prepared for all types of winter weather conditons.

First, be alert to winter weather conditions by regularly listening to the latest weather warnings and bulletins issued by your local radio and television stations.

Secondly, know the national Weather Service (NWS) forecast terminology:

1. **Winter Storm Watch** - severe winter weather conditions may affect your area within 12 to 24 hours.

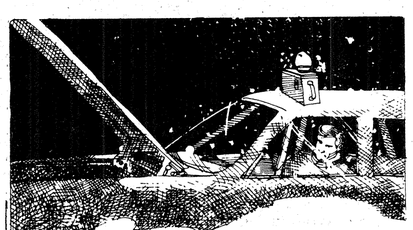
2. **Winter Storm Warning** - a winter storm or severe weather conditions are imminent. Heavy snowfall (four inches or more), sleet or freezing rain will occur separately or in combination within 11 hours.

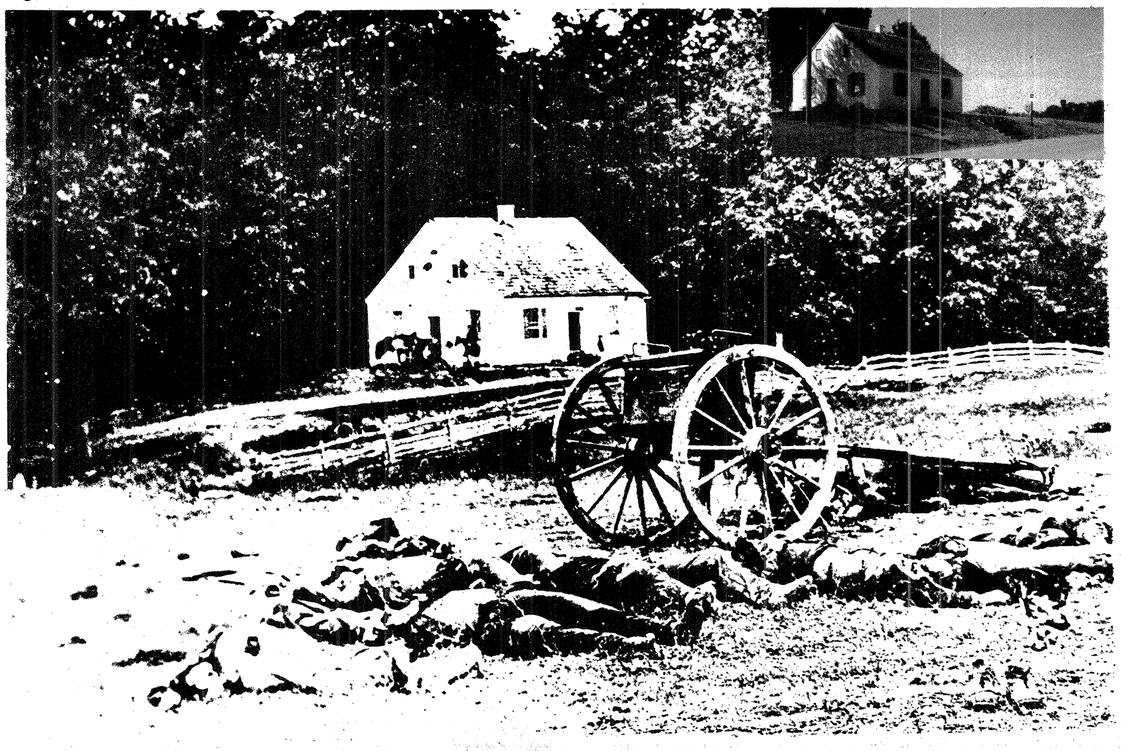
3. **Traveler's Advisories** - ice, snow or sleet is expected to hinder travel but not seriously enough to require warnings.

4. **Blizzard** - the most hazardous of all winter storms, a blizzard combines cold air, heavy snow and strong winds that blow snow about and may reduce visibility to a few yards.

Travel only if necessary, and if you must, travel with someone. Your car can be your best friend or worst enemy during winter storms. Winterize your car before the storm season begins and carry a "winter storm car kit" in case you become stranded.

This kit should include blankets or sleeping bags, matches, candles and flashlights, shovel, ice scraper, tire and tow chains, rope and jumper cable. Other items should include non-perishable foods, extra heavy clothing and a first aid kit.





ANTIETAM!

Where the blood of Georgians flowed deepest during the Civil War

By
James F. Hill

"In Western Maryland is a stream called Antietam Creek. Nearby is the quiet town of Sharpsburg. With rolling hills and farmlands and small patches of woods the setting is pastural, save for the stone monuments and bronze tablets which dot the landscape. Strangely out of place, the monuments mark the day when the serenity of Antietam (An-tee-dum) was shattered by the bloodiest fighting of the Civil War. When the sun set on September 17, 1862 more than 23,000 Americans had fallen in support of their own personal beliefs."

The small farming community of Sharpsburg, Maryland is far from the State of Georgia, yet it was there in September, 1861, that the men of Georgia played an important part in the events that occured that autumn day. Their story is one that every Guardsman of Georgia should know.

In early September of 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee led a force of nearly 55,000 men across the Potomac River into Maryland. This was the Army of Northern Virginia embarked on the Confederacy's first invasion of the North. On August 28-30th, this same Army had routed the Federal forces at the Second Battle of Bull Run, forcing them back into the inner defenses of Washington. Lacking the strength to attack Washington head-on, General Lee decided to invade Maryland and continue on into Pennsylvania. This maneuver, he hoped, would force the Federal forces then in Virginia to follow him and, therefore, allowing that state to recuperate from the previous campaigning which had stripped it bare. Also by entering Maryland, Lee believed he could swing that state completely into the Confederate sphere as well as refit his army from sources that had been previously unavailable. Moreover, Lee knew invasion of the North might well effect a quick end to the war. The North was tired and disillusioned. And, if in the heartland of the Union, Lee could inflict a major defeat on the Northern forces, the South might hope for a negotiated peace as well as a formal recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britian and France.

Maryland, however, was a disappointment to Lee. Very few native sons came to the Confederate side, and most of the population proved reluctant to share their farm products and other resources with the Confederates. After his scouts informed him that a great Federal army was slowly moving out of the Washington area towards him, Lee made a decision to move his forces back into Virginia.

Because of the time spent in moving back towards Virginia he realized that he must fight the Union Army in Maryland.

And it was at Sharpsburg that he chose to take his stand. The location was ideal for a defensive position. With the many small woodlands and outcroppings of rock ledges, as well as Antietam Creek to his front, Lee's Army would be capable of holding off a much larger force and yet move quickly on the offensive if the opportunity arose. Since Lee had split his forces earlier, his total force at Sharpsburg was only about 18,000 men—14 brigades of Infantry including 34 Georgia regiments, and three brigades of Cavalry.

Opposing Lee was his old colleague, Gen. George B. McClellan. McClellan had taken command of the Union forces on Sept. 3, on the personal recommendation of Chief of the Army, Gen. Henry Halleck. McClellan was chosen because of his organizational skills. However, because of his reluctance in past battles to take the initiative and his apparent over-cautious attitude, he drew criticism from some, including President Abraham Lincoln.

By Sept. 15, McClellan arrived on Lee's front at Sharpsburg with a force of more than 75,000 men. He proved true to Lincoln's fear, waiting until midafternoon of the next day before he considered his force ready for battle. By the evening of Sept. 16, picket lines were so close that men on both sides, though unable to see each other, could hear the footsteps of their enemies. Both sides knew that sunrise would herald a day where they would have to face each other in combat.

A drizzle fell through most of the night, stopping just before dawn. With the first rays of light the Federal skirmishers opened fire which was answered by Southern riflemen holding advance positions on Sharpsburg ridge. Quickly the Federal cannon located on a ridge beyond Antietam Creek poured shot and shell into the Confederate lines. The Battle of Antietam had begun.

The battle was really five separate Union attacks, all occurring on Sept. 17. History remembers the three main ones: the Battle of the Cornfield, the Battle of Bloody Lane and the Battle of the Burnside Bridge. Georgia troops played an important role in all three of these.

The first attack was directed against the Confederate left flank which had positioned itself and was across a corn field of the Miller farm.

A Union General later described the attack: "We had not proceeded far before I discovered that a heavy force of the enemy had taken possession of a cornfield in my immediate front and, from the sun's rays on their bayonets projecting above the corn, I could see that the field was filled with the enemy standing apparently at support arms."

The battle surged back and forth for almost four hours with Georgia troops taking the brunt of the attack. The cornfield changed hands at least 15 times and the ground was covered with corpses, some trampled into the ground, others lying in rows where entire ranks had been mowed down by the artillery fire from both Union and Confederate cannon. Over 12,000 men lay among the broken cornstalks.

The second attack against Dunkard Church quickly followed. This attack was led by Gen. Joseph Mansfield's XII Union Corps. Mansfield was killed early in the attack as his men drove toward the Dunkard Church, a structure that stands today on the old battlefield. The fighting raged for an hour and a half around the church but the Union troops could advance no further, the valiant Georgians refusing to retreat.

The third attack was again directed towards the left flank. The tight formations of the attacking Yankees were an easy target for the Southern artillery, which included several batteries of Georgians, including the well known Troup (County) Artillery. The cannon's bursting shells tore ragged gaps in the Federal lines, but the attack continued. Stonewall Jackson's riflemen waited, concealed among the outcroppings of rocks and boulders that Lee had observed when he chose the position. Jackson's line was horseshoe shaped and into this pocket poured the Union attackers, only to be trapped on three sides in a galling fire. Unable to maneuver a withdrawal, the Union lost over 2,200 casualties in the space of 20 minutes.

The fourth attack by the Union was directed towards the "sunken road", a narrow country lane with deep ruts worn down by years of erosion and farm use, located in the middle of the Confederate defenses. The Union forces formed atop a near ridge and in perfect battle formation moved to the attack. Lee's troops, again with several Georgia Infantry regiments, waited until the enemy was within rifle range. In one great salvo they fired, taking out entire ranks of the attackers. Charge after charge was beaten back by the entrenched infantry. Several Union generals fell mortally wounded leading their troops in the attack.

Col. John B. Gordon of Georgia, later a Confederate General, and after the war Governor of Georgia and three times elected Senator received his fifth wound of the day in the defense of the sunken road. The Sunken Road soon became Bloody Lane, the name that it is still known by today. The three and half hour battle took a heavy toll of men on both sides.

The last attack was on the Confederate extreme right and centered around a bridge over Antietam Creek. Today, it is the famous Burnside Bridge that bears the name of the Union general who attempted to capture it, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. Lee had left, on purpose, the bridge intact in hopes of forcing the attackers into a narrow funnel where the Confederates could concentrate their fire on the Federal assault. This is exactly what happened to Burnside.

Gen. Robert Toombs' 400 Georgians (the 60 & 61st Infantry) were well placed on the high bank across Antietam Creek where they could look down on the bridge and the open ground behind it. Their fire took a terrific toll on the attackers. Burnside, time and time again, attempted to take the bridge but the Georgians held. The bridge was crossed only after the Georgians moved their defense line to another position.

In his After Action Report, Gen. Toombs told Lee of the valor of the Georgia Troops:

"Colonel Benning stood by his brigade on the Antietam, guiding, directing, and animating his officers and men with distinguished coolness, courage, and skill; withdrew them from that perilous condition; again led them, with equal skill and courage, in the final conflict with the enemy. He deserves the special consideration of the Government.

Colonel Cumming, with marked gallantry and skill, led his regiment throughout the day, and, after the long and bloody conflict at the bridge, brought up one of its fragments to the last charge, and was among the foremost in it.

Major Harris, of the Second, after the fall of Colonel Holmes, though suffering from a painful wound, stood firmly and gallantly by his command during the whole day.

Colonel Benning being in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley C. Hodges and Major J. H. Pickett both being absent from severe wounds received by them in former battles, Captain McGregor led the Seventeenth Regiment with ability, courage, and skill.

Major Little led his battalion of the Eleventh Georgia with dashing courage and success which won the admiration of his comrades. The officers and men of his battalion deserve special mention for their gallantry and good conduct.

Captain J. B. Richardson and his officers and men, of the company of the Washington Artillery attached to my own brigade, were conspicuous throughout the day for courage and good conduct. Captain Richardson clung to the infantry amid every danger, and being nobly seconded on every occasion by his officers and men, largely contributed to every success. During the whole connection of this battery with my command, its officers and men have so conducted themselves everywhere—on the march, in the camp, and in the battlefield—as to merit and receive my special approbation."

When the gunfire died down at sunset, both Union and Confederate forces held almost the same positions they occupied when the fight started at dawn. The only difference was the 23,000 casualties.

As the sun went down on that bloody day, Lee took counsel of his subordinate commanders. His army was badly mauled. Some regiments had literally ceased to exist. His remaining artillery hardly merited the name. Ammunition was low or totally expended in all units. Lee considered

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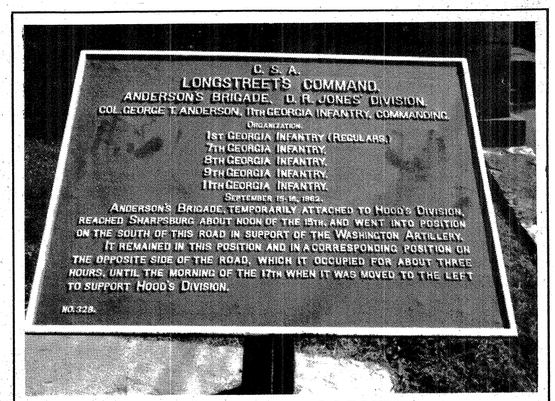
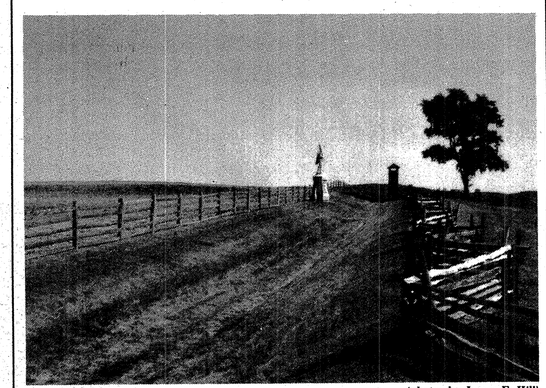


MARKER AT THE CORNFIELD

Burnside Bridge where the Georgia troops held.



BLOODY LANE (photos by James F. Hill)

'The sun seemed almost to go backward, and it appeared as if night would never come'
—Anonymous Confederate soldier
Sept. 17, 1862

Lt. Col. James T. Walker swears in twins Anthony (center) and Michael Freeman (right).

Freeman twins carry on family military tradition

Carrying on a family tradition of military service, twins Anthony and Michael Freeman recently joined Savannah's 165th Supply Co.--exactly 17 years from the day they were born.

The new Guardsmen were sworn in on Oct. 19 by Lt. Col. James T. Walker of Headquarters, 118th Field Artillery Brigade in Savannah.

Privates Anthony and Michael Freeman have a sister who serves full-time with the 165th Supply Co.—Spec. 4 Lisa Freeman. Their father, Master Sgt. Benjamin M. Freeman, holds a full-time position with the 117th Tactical Control Squadron, Georgia Air National Guard, at Hunter Army Air Field. And their uncle, David A. Freeman, is Chief Petty Officer with the South Carolina Naval Reserve.

ANTIETAM!

Continued from page 10

a last all-out drive against the Federal right flank in the north, but finally gave it up when his generals disagreed with his plan.

Antietam has a prominent and infamous distinction. It was the site of the bloodiest single day's fighting during the entire Civil War. On that day, 17 September 1862, over 12,400 Union soldiers fell and Lee counted 10,700 losses on his side.

As that bleak and bloody day came to a close, fate destined that no more battles would ever be fought again at Antietam. So on the 18th, Lee awaited another assault that never came, and that night he recrossed the Potomac into Virginia where his Army would continue to fight for almost three more long years.

Georgia's role in the Battle of Antietam was crucial. In three of the five Union assaults, it was the Georgia troops that took the brunt of the attack. Thirty-four Georgia Infantry regiments, with their supporting artillery fought at Antietam. Seven regimental commanders were killed and four wounded. Such famous Georgians as Howell Cobb, Henry L. Benning, Robert Toombs and A. H. Colquitt were there as regimental or brigade commanders.

Let history once again record those valiant Georgia units that gave so much so far from their home in defense of their beliefs:

	Georgia Infantry Regiments				Artillery:
Anderson's Bridge*					
Cobb's Brigade					
Colquitt's Brigade	7th	28th	4th	35th	The Irwin Battery
Lawton's Brigade	8th	13th	44th	45th	The Pulaski Battery
Drayton's Brigade	9th	26th	10th	49th	The Troup Battery
Ripley's Brigade	11th	31st	53rd	12th	
Semmes' Bridgade	16th	38th	2nd	21st	
Toombs Brigade	24th	60th**	15th	3rd	
Thomas's Brigade	6th	61st	17th	22nd	
Trimble's Brigade	23rd	50th	20th	48th	
Wright's Brigade	27th	51st	14th		

*A Confederate Brigade consisted of 2 to 5 Infantry regiments. A regiment of Georgia Infantry when first mobilized consisted of 10 companies of Infantry for a total of 1000 men. However, due to combat and other losses, the average Confederate Brigade that fought at Antietam consisted of approximately 600 soldiers.

**The flag of the 60th Georgia was chosen to drape the casket of Gen. Stonewall Jackson at his funeral.

James F. Hill, Chief of Planning for the Georgia Emergency Management Agency, is a frequent contributor to THE GUARDSMAN. His past contributions have related other events during the Civil War that involved the Georgia militia.

Georgia National Guard --

A Vital Part of the Selective Service System

By Capt. Art Hays

What in the world does the Georgia National Guard have to do with Registration for the Selective Service System? Plenty!

Not only does the Guard have mobilization assignments in line units, but there are also mobilization assignments in the Selective Service System! In fact, officers from the Georgia National Guard will form the State Headquarters staff for the Selective Service System in the event of national mobilization, with Maj. Gen. Joseph Griffin as the state director.

Once mobilized, Griffin would be in charge of all Selective Service activities in Georgia, and 16 National Guard and Reserve Officers would constitute the System's operations.

But what about peacetime? What is the Selective Service Section doing now? A close look shows that they have been quite busy over the past few years.

"We are involved in several different programs," Lt. Col. Bill Wilson, section chief said. "These programs fall mainly into the areas of overall readiness, registration awareness and Local Board Member training and replacement."

For example, with the reinstatement of registration, the Section has been responsible for the Registration Awareness Program in Georgia. This program involves mailouts to potential registrants, visits to high schools and colleges, talks to civic groups and other public relations programs. Also, Section members travel over the state emphasizing registration requirements.

"Our Registration Awareness Program," said Wilson, "also extends to the Georgia National Guard since all men 18 years old are required to register whether they are in the Guard or not. Unit commanders should emphasize this to their men. We don't want any Georgia Guardsmen unknowingly violating the federal law."

To summarize, all men, except those already on active duty, have to register when they turn 18. Registration forms are available at any post office and take only a few minutes to fill out.

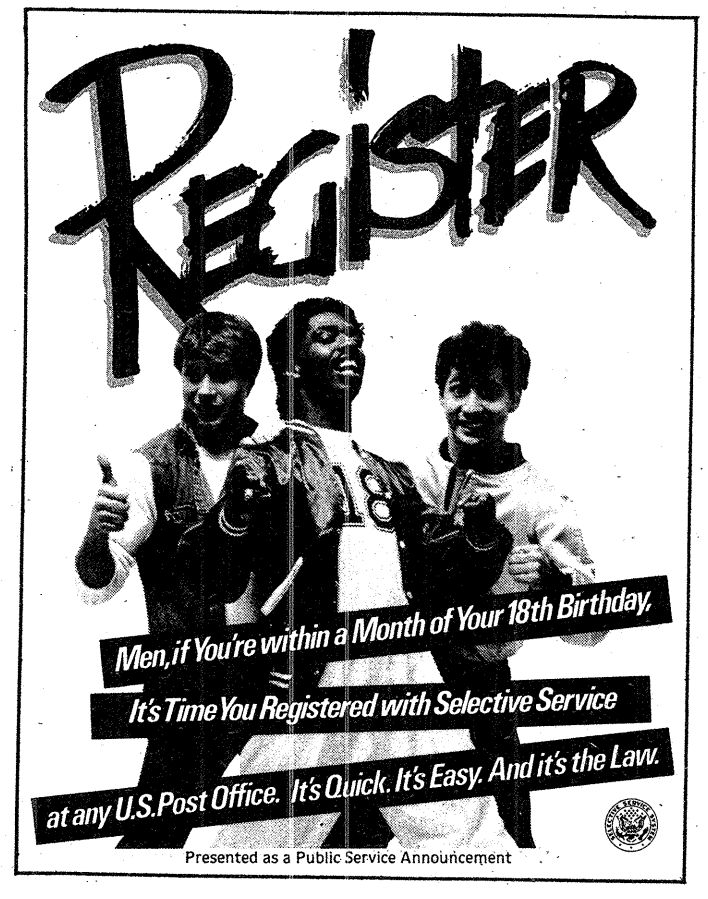
In addition to registration activities, the Selective Service Section has interviewed, selected and trained volunteers to man local draft boards. Georgia, and all other states as well, now have "standby" Selective Service Local Boards.

These board members are volunteers from all walks of life — lawyers, school teachers, farmers and housewives, to name a few. They are specifically selected to represent the ethnic and racial backgrounds of the communities in which they live.

Board members are trained so that in the event of mobilization they can take up their assignments promptly. In addition, they receive annual recurrent training.

"We are really pleased with the calibre of the people on our Local Boards," Wilson stated. "These men and women are doing a fine job of representing their communities and are to be commended for their sense of duty and patriotism."

The local board membership program continues to occupy a lot of the Section's time since turnover occurs and these positions have to be kept filled in order for the boards to be legally functional in the event of a national emergency.

In summary, not much is usually heard about the Selective Service Section. In fact, its very existence is probably news to most people! But Section personnel are working hard behind the scenes to insure that Georgia is prepared in the event of a national mobilization.

Wilson said, "We hope it (National Mobilization) never happens, but we have to be ready in any event. The Selective Service System is a vital link in the national defense posture, and we in Georgia are working hard to insure our state's readiness.